

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1 1. A logging tool for measuring electrical resistivity of geologic
2 formations through an electrically conductive and magnetically permeable
3 well or bore hole casing comprising:

4 (a) a saturating means for (i) generating a magnetic flux, and (ii)
5 engaging the magnetic flux with a portion of the casing without
6 physical contact between the saturating means and the
7 casing, for (iii) creating at least one magnetically saturated
8 portion of the casing extending through the thickness of the
9 casing ;

10 (b) , a transmitter means for generating and transmitting an
11 oscillating magnetic flux through the saturated portion of the
12 casing; and

13 (c) a receiver means for detecting the oscillating magnetic flux
14 transmitted from the exterior of the saturated portion of the
15 casing.

1 2. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein the transmitter
2 means and the receiver means are proximate to the saturated portion of
3 the casing.

1 3. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising means for
2 moving the apparatus through the axial direction of the casing.

1 4. The apparatus defined in claim 3 further comprising at least
2 one housing to contain the saturating means, the transmitter means and
3 the receiver means.

1 5. The apparatus defined in claim 4 wherein the housing
2 comprises at least one of a non-magnetically permeable material and a
3 non-electrically conductive material.

1 6. The apparatus defined in claim 4 wherein the housing
2 comprises non-magnetically permeable material.

1 7. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the housing comprises
2 stainless steel.

1 8. The apparatus defined in claim 4 wherein the housing
2 comprises non electrically conductive material.

1 9. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising at least
2 one separately located power source.

1 10. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising at least
2 one means separately located from the saturation means, transmitter
3 means and receiver means for receiving an electrical signal corresponding
4 to the oscillating magnetic flux detected by the receiver means and
5 connected to the receiver by means to transmit such electrical signal.

1 11. The apparatus defined in claim 10 further comprising means
2 to display the received electrical signal and the location of the receiver in
3 the axial length of the casing.

1 12. The apparatus defined in claim 10 further comprising means
2 to record the received electrical signal and the location of the receiver.

1 13. The apparatus defined in claim 11 further comprising means
2 to record the received electrical signal and the location of the receiver.

1 14. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising electrical
2 power storage means to provide electricity for generating, transmitting and
3 receiving magnetic flux.

1 15. The apparatus defined in claim 14 wherein the electrical power
2 storage means is at least one battery.

1 16. The apparatus defined in claim 15 further comprising means
2 to record the electrical signal received and the location of the housing
3 within the axial length of the casing.

1 17. The apparatus defined in claim 16 further comprising means
2 to move the housing within the casing without mechanical attachment to a
3 separately located control.

1 18. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein at least one of the
2 transmitters is located proximate to the saturation means and at least one
3 receiver means is located proximate to another saturation means.

1 ~~18~~¹⁸ 18. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising
2 transmitting a plurality of differing frequencies of oscillating magnetic flux.

1 ~~19~~¹⁸ 19. The apparatus defined in claim ~~18~~¹⁸ wherein the differing
2 frequencies of oscillating magnetic flux are transmitted simultaneously.

1 ~~20~~¹⁸ 20. The apparatus defined in claim ~~18~~¹⁸ wherein the differing
2 frequencies of oscillating magnetic flux are transmitted sequentially.

1 22. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein a plurality of
2 saturation means, transmitter means and receiver means are horizontally
3 oriented in different directions.

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1 23. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein (i) the saturation
2 means engages the interior side of the casing with magnetic flux but does
3 not saturate the casing through to the exterior side, (ii) the oscillating
4 magnetic flux generated and transmitted by the transmitter means induces
5 eddy currents within the partially saturated portion of the casing, (iii)
6 receiver means detects oscillating magnetic flux generated within
7 electrically conductive media located exterior to the casing by eddy
8 currents induced within the media by the oscillating magnetic flux emitted
9 from the partially saturated casing.

1 ²³ 24. The apparatus defined in claim 23 further comprising means
2 to modify the partially saturated area of the casing in a controllable manner
3 in order that the oscillating magnetic flux emitted from the exterior side of
4 the partially saturated casing is directed in an intended manner.

1 ²⁴ 25. The apparatus defined in claim 23 further comprising means
2 to change the shape of the partially saturated area.

1 26. The apparatus defined in claim 23 further comprising means
2 to modify the permeability of the partially saturated casing.

1 27. The apparatus defined in claim 23 further comprising means
2 to modify the partially saturated casing in relation to the saturation of the
3 casing proximate to one or more receivers.

1 ²⁷ 28. The apparatus defined in claim ²² 23 further comprising a lens
2 device between the transmitter means and the casing to modify the
3 direction of the oscillating flux emitted from the exterior of the casing.

1 ²⁸ 29. The apparatus defined in claim ²⁷ 28 further comprising the lens
2 device contained within the housing.

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1 30. The apparatus defined in claim 23 wherein the means to
2 control the saturation means reduces the electric power utilized by the
3 saturation means.

1 ~~31~~ 31. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein the magnetic flux
2 generated by the saturating means is at a constant amplitude.

1 32. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein the saturation
2 means and the transmitter means utilize the same electrically conductive
3 coil.

1 33. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein the saturation
2 means utilizes a dc electrical power and the transmitter means uses ac
3 electrical power.

1 34. The apparatus defined in claim 1 wherein the saturation
2 means comprises a permanent magnet.

1 ~~34~~ 35. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising means to
2 measure the conductivity of the casing proximate to the logging tool.

1 ~~35~~ 36. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising means to
2 measure the permeability of the casing proximate to the apparatus.

1 ~~36~~ 37. The apparatus defined in claim ~~35~~ further comprising means
2 to measure the thickness of the casing proximate to the logging tool.

1 ~~37~~ 38. The apparatus defined in claim 1 further comprising a means
2 to null the transmission of signals directly from the transmitter means to the
3 receiver means.

1 ~~38~~ 39. The apparatus defined in claim ~~38~~ wherein the nulling means
2 comprises geometric nulling.

1 ³⁹40. The apparatus defined in claim ³⁸39 wherein the receiver is
2 configured on a plane normal to the plane of the transmitter.

1 41. The apparatus defined in claim 33 wherein the transmitter
2 means and receiver means are separated by magnetically unsaturated
3 material.

1 42. The apparatus defined in claim 38 wherein the transmitter
2 means is placed upon a material having sufficient mass and magnetic
3 permeability to direct the transmitter flux in a manner to minimize the
4 quantity of transmitter flux reaching the receiver means.

1 43. A method for detecting electrically resistive media within a
2 geologic formation by transmitting and receiving magnetic flux through an
3 electrically conductive and magnetically permeable casing comprising the
4 steps of:

- 5 (a) creating at least one magnetic flux within the interior of the
6 casing using a flux generating means;
7 (b) engaging the interior side of the casing with the magnetic flux
8 without physical contact between the flux generating means
9 and the casing for creating at least one magnetically saturated
10 area which extends through a thickness of the casing to the
11 exterior side;
12 (c) creating at least one oscillating magnetic flux;
13 (d) transmitting oscillating magnetic flux through at least one
14 magnetically saturated area of the casing to induce eddy
15 currents within electrically conductive media located proximate
16 to the exterior side of the magnetically saturated casing; and

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and

- 17 (e) using at least one receiver means located inside the casing for
18 detecting oscillating magnetic flux transmitted through the
19 casing that is induced by the eddy currents within the
20 electrically conductive media proximate to the exterior side of
21 the magnetically saturated casing.
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the first step of the process is to determine the location of the casing and the location of the receiver. The second step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The third step is to determine the location of the receiver. The fourth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The fifth step is to determine the location of the receiver. The sixth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The seventh step is to determine the location of the receiver. The eighth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The ninth step is to determine the location of the receiver. The tenth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The eleventh step is to determine the location of the receiver. The twelfth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. The thirteenth step is to determine the location of the receiver. The fourteenth step is to determine the location of the transmitter. 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